

SIC

2. A cover; a door.
The wealthy,
In lofty litters born, read and write,
Or sleep at ease, the shutters make it night. *Dryden's Juven.*
SHUTTLE. *n. f.* [*schiespoel*, Dutch; *shutul*, Islandick.] The
instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.
I know life is a shuttle. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.*
Like shuttles through the loom, so swiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*
What curious loom does chance by ev'ning spread!
With what fine shuttle weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the spider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackm.*
SHUTTLECOCK. *n. f.* [See SHUTTLECOCK.] A cock stuck
with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.
With dice, with cards, with balliards far unfit,
With shuttlecocks misseeming manly wit. *Hubbard's Tale.*
SHY. *adj.* [*schwe*, Dutch; *schifo*, Italian.]
1. Reserved; not familiar; not free of behaviour.
She is represented in such a shy retiring posture, and covers
her bosom with one of her hands. *Addis's Guardian.*
What makes you so shy, my good friend? There's no body
loves you better than I. *Arbutn. Hist. of John Bull.*
2. Cautious; wary; chary.
I am very shy of employing corrosive liquors in the prepa-
ration of medicines. *Boyle.*
We are not shy of assent to celestial informations, because
they were hid from ages. *Glanv. Scetp.*
We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very shy of using it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*
3. Keeping at a distance; unwilling to approach.
A shy fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cause
of his withdrawing. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
The brute imposthumated, and afterwards turned to a
finking ulcer, which made every body shy to come near her.
Arbutn's History of John Bull.
The horses of the army, having been daily led before me,
were no longer shy, but would come up to my very feet, with-
out starting. *Gulliver's Travels.*
But when we come to seize th' inviting prey,
Like a shy ghost, it vanishes away. *Norris.*
4. Suspicious; jealous; unwilling to suffer near acquaintance.
Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat shy of their suc-
cessors; and there may be supposed in queens regnant a little
proportion of tenderness that way more than in kings. *Watson.*
I know you shy to be oblig'd,
And still more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*
SHYBLANT. *adj.* [*shilans*, Latin.] Hissing.
It were easy to add a nasal letter to each of the other pair
of hisping and shilant letters. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*
SHILLATION. *n. f.* [from *shilo*, Latin.] A hissing sound.
Metals, quenched in water, give a shillation or hissing sound.
Bacon's Natural History.
A pipe, a little moistened on the inside, maketh a more
solemn sound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a sweet
degree of shillation or pulling. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
SHCAMORE. *n. f.* [*scamurus*, Latin.] A tree.
Of trees you have the palm, olive, and scamore. *Peacham.*
TO SHCCATE. *v. a.* [*shico*, Latin.] To dry.
SHCCATION. *n. f.* [from *shiccate*.] The act of drying.
SHCC'FICK. *adj.* [*shicus* and *sho*, Latin.] Caulsing drinefs.
SHCCITY. *n. f.* [*shicuit*, Fr. *shicuitas*, from *shicus*, Latin.] Drinefs;
aridity; want of moisture.
That which is coagulated by a dry shicity will suffer col-
iquation from an aqueous humidity, as salt and sugar.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
The reason some attempt to make out from the shicity and
drinefs of its flesh. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
In application of medicaments consider what degree of heat
and shicity is proper. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
SICE. *n. f.* [*six*, French.] The number six at dice.
My study was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouly to throw the lucky sice;
To stun ames-ace, that swept my flakes away. *Dryden.*
SICH. *adj.* Such. See SUCH.
I thought the foul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing sich;
For either the shepherds been idle and still,
And led of their sheep what they will. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
SICK. *adj.* [preoc, Saxon; *sick*, Dutch.]
1. Afflicted with disease.
'Tis meet we all go forth,
To view the sick and feeble parts of France. *Shak. H. V.*
In poison there is physick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me sick,
Being sick, hath in some measure made me well. *Shaksp. Jul. Cesar.*
Cassius, I am sick of many griefs. *Shaksp. Jul. Cesar.*
Amimon was so vexed, that he fell sick for I amar. 2 Sa. iii.
Where's the stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country sick of Pym's disease? *Cleveland.*

SIC

- Despair
Tended the sick, busiest from couch to couch. *Milton.*
A spark of the man-killing trade
Fell sick. *Dryden's Pers.*
Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life,
than the disparity we often find in him sick and well. *Pope.*
2. Disordered in the organs of digestion; ill in the sto-
mach.
3. Corrupted.
What we oft do best,
By sick interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worst, as oft
Hitting a grosser quality, is cried up
For our best act. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*
4. Disgusted.
I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather shew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds sick of happiness,
And purge th' obstructions, which begin to stop
Our very veins of life. *Shaksp. Lear.*
He was not so sick of his master as of his work. *L'Estrange.*
Why will you break the sabbath of my days,
Now sick alike of envy and of praise? *Pope.*
TO SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To sicken; to take a
disease. Not in use.
A little time before
Our great grandfire Edward sick'd and died. *Shaksp. H. IV.*
TO SICKEN. *v. a.* [from *sick*.]
1. To make sick; to diseafe.
Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one breath,
Raise this to strength, and sicken that to death? *Prior.*
2. To weaken; to impair.
Kinsmen of mine have
By this so sick'n'd their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
TO SICKEN. *v. n.*
1. To grow sick; to fall into disease.
I know the more one sickens, the worse he is. *Shaksp. Lear.*
The judges that sat upon the jail, and those that attended,
sicken'd upon it, and died. *Bacon.*
Meerly to drive away the time, he sick'n'd,
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Mil.*
2. To be fatigued; to be filled to disgust.
Though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Ere'er 'till destruction sicken, answer me
To what I ask you. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
3. To be disgusted, or disordered with abhorrence.
The ghosts repine at violated night,
And curse th' invading fun, and sicken at the sight. *Dryden.*
4. To grow weak; to decay; to languish.
Ply'd thick and close, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away:
So sicken waining moons too near the sun,
And blunt their crescents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*
Abstract what others feel, what others think;
All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink. *Pope.*
SICKER. *adj.* [*sicr*, Welsh; *sicker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain;
firm.
Being some honest curate, or some vicar,
Content with little, in condition sicker. *Hubbard's Tale.*
SICKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly.
Sicker thou'st but a lazy lord,
And rakes much of thy swink,
That with fond terms and witless words,
To bleed mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser.*
SICKLE. *n. f.* [*picol*, Saxon; *sikel*, Dutch, from *sicale*, or
sicula, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping
hook.
God's harvest is even ready for the sickle, and all the fields
yellow long ago. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Time should never,
In life or death, their fortunes sever;
But with his rusty sickle mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*
When corn has once felt the sickle, it has no more benefit
from the sunshine. *South's Sermons.*
O'er whom time gently shakes his wings of down,
'Till with his silent sickle they are mown. *Dryden.*
SICKLEMAN. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.
SICKLER. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] A reaper.
You sunburnt sicklemen, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry.
Their sickles reap the corn another sows.
SICKLINESS. *n. f.* [from *sickle*.] Disposition to sickness; habi-
tual disease.
Impute
His words to wayward sickliness and age. *Shaksp. R. II.*
Next

SID

- Next compare the sickliness, healthfulness, and fruitfulness
of the several years. *Graunt.*
SICKLY. *adv.* [from *sick*.] Not in health.
We wear our health but sickly in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*
SICKLY. *adj.* [from *sick*.]
1. Not healthy; not found; not well; somewhat disordered.
I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indispo'd and sickly fit
For the found man. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went sickly forth. *Shaksp. Julius Cesar.*
A pleasing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my sickly heart. *Shaksp. R. III.*
The moon grows sickly at the sight of day,
And early cocks have fumm'd me away. *Dryden.*
Time seems not now beneath his years to stoop,
Nor do his wings with sickly feathers droop. *Dryden.*
Would we know what health and ease are worth, let us ask
one that is sickly, or in pain, and we have the price. *Greiv.*
There affection, with a sickly mien,
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen;
Præcis'd to lips, and hang the head aside,
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride. *Pope.*
When on my sickly couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*
2. Faint; weak; languid.
To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the sickly light
Should shine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*
TO SICKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diseased;
to taint with the hue of disease. Not in use.
The native hue of resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. *Shaksp. Lear.*
SICKNESS. *n. f.* [from *sick*.]
1. State of being diseased.
I do lament the sickness of the king. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*
As loth to lose him.
2. Disease; malady.
My people are with sickness much enfeebled,
My numbers less'n'd. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
Himself took our infirmities, and bare our sicknesses. *Mat.*
I say every sickness has a tendency to death, I mean
every individual sickness as well as every kind. *Watts.*
Trust not too much your now refitless charms;
Those age or sickness soon or late disarms. *Pope.*
3. Disorder in the organs of digestion.
SIDE. *n. f.* [*troce*, Saxon; *syde*, Dutch.]
1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs.
When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fairy Queen.*
The clamour much,
Ere the soft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly sides. *Thomson.*
2. Any part of any body opposed to any other part.
The tables were written on both their sides, on the one side
and on the other. *Ex. xxxii. 15.*
The force of these outward streams might well enough
serve for the turning of the screw, if it were so that both its
sides would equiperorate. *Wilkins.*
3. The right or left.
4. Margin; edge; verge.
Or where Hydaspes' wealthy side
Pays tribute to the Persian pride. *Rescrammon.*
Poor wretch! on stormy seas to lose thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the side. *Dryden.*
The temple of Diana chaste,
A sylvan scene, with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the sides, and in the midst a lawn. *Dryden.*
I could see persons dressed in glorious habits, with garlands
upon their heads, lying down by the sides of fountains. *Addis.*
5. Any kind of local respect.
They looking back, all the eastern side beheld
Of Paradise. *Milton.*
If our substance be indeed divine,
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst
On this side nothing. *Milton.*
6. Party; interest; faction; sect.
To take the widow,
Exasperates, makes mad her sister Goneril;
And hardly shall I carry out my sides,
Her husband being alive. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Their weapons only
Seem'd on our side; but for their spirits and souls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fish are in a pond. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Favour, custom, and at last number, will be on the side of
grace. *Spens.*

SID

- Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never so much hurt had done him,
As his own side did falling on him. *Hudibras.*
In the serious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on
Chaucer's side. *Dryden.*
That person, who fills their chair, has justly gained the
esteem of all sides by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addis.*
Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,
Whilst on his side he reckons half the fair. *Tickell.*
Some valuing those of their own side, or mind,
Still make themselves the measure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praise ourselves in other men. *Pope.*
He from the taste obscene reclaims our youth,
And sets the passions on the side of truth;
Forms the soft bosom with the gentlest art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*
7. Any part placed in contradiction or opposition to another.
It is used of persons, or propositions respecting each other.
There began a sharp and cruel fight, many being slain and
wounded on both sides. *Knolly's Hist. of the Turks.*
The plague is not easily received by such as continually are
about them that have it: on the other side, the plague taketh
soonest hold of those that come out of a fresh air. *Bacon.*
I am too well satisfied of my own weakness to be pleased
with any thing I have written; but, on the other side, my rea-
son tells me, that what I have long considered may be as just
as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*
My secret wishes would my choice decide;
But open justice bends to neither side. *Dryden.*
It is granted on both sides, that the fear of a Deity doth
universally possess the minds of men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Two nations still purfu'd
Peculiar ends, on each side resolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*
SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.] Lateral; oblique; not direct;
being on either side.
They presume that the law doth speak with all indifference,
that the law hath no side respect to their persons. *Locke.*
Take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts, and
on the upper door post of the houses. *Ex. xii. 7.*
People are sooner reclaimed by the side wind of a surprise,
than by downright admonition. *L'Estrange.*
One mighty squadron with a side wind sped. *Dryden.*
The parts of water, being easily separable from each other,
will, by a side motion, be easily removed, and give way to the
approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*
What natural agent could turn them aside, could impel
them so strongly with a transverse side blow against that tremen-
dous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a fall-
ing. *Bentley's Sermons.*
He not only gives us the full prospects, but several unex-
pected peculiarities, and side views, unobserved by any painter
but Homer. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*
My secret enemies could not forbear some expressions,
which by a side wind reflected on me. *Swift.*
TO SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take a party; to engage
in a faction.
Vex'd are the nobles who have sided
In his behalf. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
All rising to great place is by a winding stair; and if there
be factions, it is good to side a man's self whilst rising, and
balance himself when placed. *Bacon.*
As soon as discontents drove men into sidings, as ill humours
fall to the disaffected part, which causes inflammations, so did
all who affected novelties adhere to that side. *King Charles.*
Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them,
require a brain free from all inclination to siding, or affection
to opinions for the authors sakes, before they be well under-
stood. *Digby on Bodies.*
Not yet so dully desperate
To side against ourselves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to suffer,
Are blinded first, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*
The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and some with beauty side. *Granville.*
It is pleasant to see a verse of an old poet revolting from its
original sense, and siding with a modern subject. *Addison.*
All side in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*
Those who pretended to be in with the principles upon
which her majesty proceeded, either absented themselves where
the whole cause depended, or sided with the enemy. *Swift.*
The equitable part of those who now side against the court,
will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*
SIDEBOARD. *n. f.* [*side* and *board*.] The side table on which
conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.
At a stately sideboard by the wine
That fragrant smell diffus'd. *Mil. Paradise Regain'd.*
No sideboards then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No sweating slaves with massive dishes press'd. *Dryden.*
24 B
The